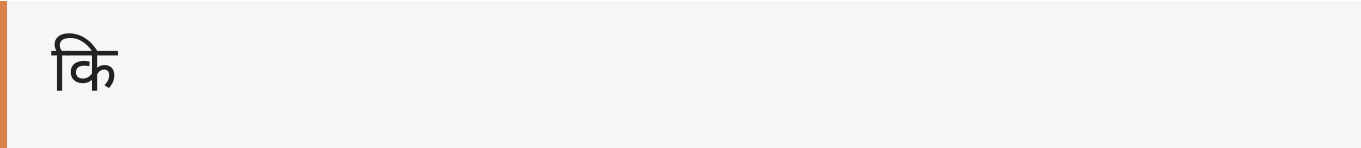


Devanagari Universal Shaping Engine (USE) Syllable Reordering

Each character's Unicode Indic_Syllabic_Category/Indic_Positional_Category drives syllable classification and glyph reordering - the same shaping a browser applies, ported from HarfBuzz's own Universal Shaping Engine.

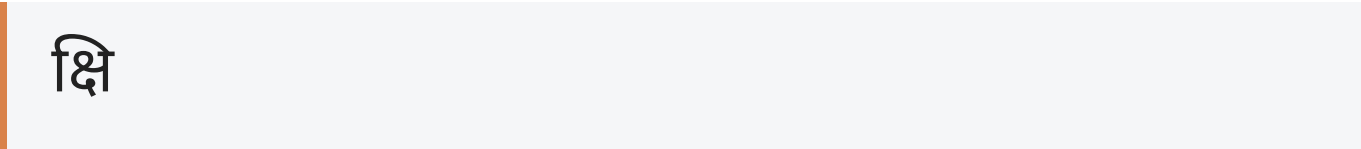
Pre-base vowel sign (matra) reordering

कि ("ki") - the vowel sign ि is a pre-base matra: in the source text it follows the consonant it belongs to, but a real font expects it drawn *before* the consonant, so the shaped glyph list is reordered accordingly:



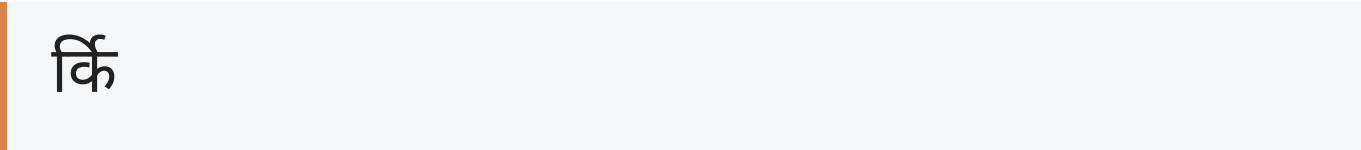
Conjunct formation (cjct) with a pre-base matra

क्षि ("kṣi") - the two-consonant conjunct क्क्षि (KA+VIRAMA+SSA) fuses into a single glyph via the font's own Cj Ct feature, and the following vowel sign ि still reorders to before the whole fused conjunct:



Reph formation (rphf) and repositioning

किं ("rki") - a word-initial क्कि (RA+VIRAMA) forms a reph via the font's own rph f feature, which the shaping engine then moves forward past the base consonant to sit beside the pre-base vowel sign - the font's own p res feature then fuses the repositioned reph with the vowel sign into one combined presentation glyph:



Vowel modifiers (anusvara, visarga) - not reordered

कं (anusvara) and कः (visarga) attach after the base without any glyph reordering - only pre-base vowel signs move:

Anusvara	Visarga	Post-base vowel (contrast)
कं	कः	का